APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/473,683	12/29/1999	STEPHEN PALM	P18062	1308

7055   7590   03/26/2003

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2631	𝛿

DATE MAILED: 03/26/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	09/473,683		PALM, STEPHEN	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Pankaj Kumar		2631	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 December 1999</u> .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-52</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-52</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>2,3,5,7</u> .   6) ☐ Other: .

1.   DETAILED ACTION

2.   *Information Disclosure Statement*

3.   The information disclosure statement received 11/2/2000 as part of paper 4 and

9/10/2001 as part of paper 6 are not in the application file wrapper. Please resubmit these IDSs.

4.   *Claim Objections*

5.   Claims 5, 13, 25, 28, 36, 40 and 49 are objected to because of the following informalities:

the compound word can next to not should actually be the word cannot with no space in between.

Appropriate correction is required.

6.   The bracket notations used in the claims is improper since brackets are normally

associated with deletions in amendments. It is suggested that applicant either not use any special

characters or use hyphens, parenthesis, or something similar.

7.   *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

8.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

9.   The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10.   Claims 17, 22, 25 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

incomplete for omitting essential elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the

elements. See MPEP § 2172.01. A second predetermined signal is discussed, accordingly, the

omitted element is the first predetermined signal.

11.   *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

12.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

13.   A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

14.   Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer

USPN 5,103,446.

15.   As per claim 1, Fischer 5,103,446 teaches a method for performing a startup session to

establish a communication session between a first communication system and a second

communication system, comprising:

16.   initiating a start-up procedure by one of the first communication system and the second

communication system (Fischer fig. 7);

17.   having the first communication system (Fischer fig. 7: receiving node) acknowledge

(Fischer col. 6: "handshake") one of a full-duplex operating mode and a half-duplex operating

mode (not in Fischer as claimed but Fischer does have half duplex and full duplex and says in

col. 6 first paragraph "adaptive throughput control incorporates handshaking". This is used to

obtain the most optimal operating mode. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at

the time of the invention to modify Fischer to include full and half duplex as claimed since these

are subcategories of operating mode.) in response to a request by the second communication

system (Fischer fig. 7: sending node, send inquiry 84); and

18.   having the first communication system establish (Fischer fig. 7: send response 94) one of

the full duplex operating mode and the half duplex operating mode for further communication

that is compatible with a mode requested by the second communication system (Fischer col. 6

lines 17-23 "Adapting throughput control allows operation at the highest mutually achievable

data rate between the pair of PCs involved in the communication activity ...").

19.   As per claim 2, Fischer teaches the method of claim 1, the first communication system

comprising a central office system (Fischer fig. 1: 20h, "hub"), the second communication

system comprising a remote system (Fischer fig. 1: 20).

20.   As per claim 3, Fischer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the first communication

system and the second communication system each support an xDSL communication session

(xDSL is not in Fischer. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Fischer to include xDSL since it has been held to be within the general skill

of a worker in the art to select a known material (in this case xDSL) on the basis of its suitability

for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Also, the

selection of known material (in this case xDSL) based on its suitability for the intended use for

prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (In re Leshin,

125 USPQ 416). Also, lacking any criticality, changing the form (in this case xDSL) or shape of

prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (In re Dailey,

149 USPQ 47).).

21.   As per claim 4, Fischer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein initiating a start-up

procedure comprises initiating a start-up procedure (Fischer fig. 7) for a high speed (Fischer col.

6 lines 17-23 "Adapting throughput control allows operation at the highest mutually achievable

data rate between the pair of PCs involved in the communication activity ...") xDSL

communication session (reasoning for claim 3 applies).

22.   As per claim 5, Fischer teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising establishing a

low-speed communication session if a high-speed communication can not be established (Fischer

col. 6 lines 17-23 "Adapting throughput control allows operation at the highest mutually

achievable data rate between the pair of PCs involved in the communication activity ...").

23.   As per claim 6, Fischer teaches the method of claim 5, wherein establishing the low-

speed communication session comprises establishing an analog communication session (Fischer

indicates analog in claim 28 and in paragraph 22).

24.   As per claim 7, Fischer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein initiating the start-up

procedure by one of the first communication system and the second communication system

comprises having one of the first communication system and the second communication system

transmit a signal from at least one predetermined set of signal families (Fischer figs. 5, 6, 7, 8,

10).

25. As per claim 8, Fischer teaches the method of claim 7, further comprising reversing a phase of the transmitted signal at predetermined time intervals (Fischer fig. 8: the phase of signals at byte 0, byte 1, and byte 2 will be different if the data being transmitted is different).

26. Claims 9-13 are discussed above with respect to other claims.

27. As per claim 14, Fischer teaches the method of claim 13, wherein the low-speed communication session comprises a communication session (up to here discussed above) occupying an approximate 4 kHz bandwidth (Fischer does not teach 4kHz bandwidth. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fischer to teach a 4 kHz bandwidth since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

28. Claims 15 and 16 have been discussed above in respect to other claims.

29. Claims 25-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maxwell et al. USPN 4,924,456.

30. As per claim 25, Maxwell teaches a method for performing a startup session of a high speed communication session, comprising:

31.   having a first communication system transmit a predetermined signal to a second

communication system, the first communication system supporting only a half duplex operating

mode (not in Maxwell; instead Maxwell has full duplex (FDX). It would have been obvious to

one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Maxwell to teach only a half duplex

instead of full duplex since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to

select a known material (in this case, only a half duplex) on the basis of its suitability for the

intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Also, the

selection of known material (in this case, only a half duplex) based on its suitability for the

intended use for prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art

(In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416). Also, lacking any criticality, changing the form (in this case,

only a half duplex) or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable

over that prior art (In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47). Also, full duplex and half duplex are both

subcategories in the duplex category) while the second communication system supports only a

full duplex operating mode (Maxwell fig. 11: FDX, establish link->not agreeing on parameters);

32.   detecting the predetermined signal at the second communication system, the second

communication system responding to the first communication system by transmitting a selected

signal (Maxwell fig. 11: exchange link parameters with remote);

33.   halting, for a predetermined time period, the transmission of the predetermined signal

when the selected signal is detected by the first communication system, a second predetermined

signal (Maxwell fig. 11: get acks->time out), indicating a half duplex operating mode, being

transmitted by the first communication system upon an expiration of the predetermined time

period (Maxwell fig. 11: time out->init recovery->...->enough data to go high speed half duplex->no->transmit data at low speed full duplex); and

34.   detecting, by the first communication system, that the second communication system continues to transmit the selected signal during the time when the second predetermined signal should have been detected, the first communication system concluding that a high speed half duplex operating mode can not be established between the first communication system and the second communication system (Maxwell fig. 11: disconnect when cannot agree on parameters) (35 U.S.C. 103 arguments interchanging the duplexes apply).

35.   Claims 26 to 30 are discussed with Maxwell in respect to other claims.

36.   As per claim 31, Maxwell teaches a method for performing a startup session of a high speed communication, comprising:

37.   having a first communication system transmit a first predetermined signal to a second communication system, the first communication system supporting only a full duplex operating mode while the second communication system supports only a half duplex operating mode (discussed with Maxwell);

38.   detecting the predetermined signal at the second communication system, the second communication system responding to the first communication system by transmitting a selected signal (discussed with Maxwell);

39.   halting, for a predetermined time period, the transmission of the predetermined signal when the selected signal is detected by the first communication system, a second predetermined

signal (Maxwell fig. 11: get acks->time out), indicating a full duplex operating mode, being

transmitted by the first communication system upon an expiration of the predetermined time

period (Maxwell fig. 11: time out->init recovery->...->enough data to go high speed half duplex-

>no->transmit data at low speed full duplex); and

40.   determining, by the first communication system, that the second communication system

has stopped transmitting the selected signal after the second predetermined signal is transmitted,

the first communication system concluding that a high speed full duplex operating mode can not

be established between the first communication [remote] system and the second communication

system (Maxwell fig. 11: disconnect when cannot agree on parameters) (35 U.S.C. 103

arguments interchanging the duplexes apply).

41.   Claims 32-35 are discussed with Maxwell in respect to other claims.

42.   As per claim 36, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 31, further comprising having the

first communication system transmit a termination signal to complete the startup session when

the high speed full duplex operating mode can not be established (Maxwell fig. 11: signal to

disconnect when cannot agree on parameters).

43.   As per claim 37, Maxwell teaches a method for performing a startup session of a high

speed communication, comprising:

44.   having a central system transmit a predetermined signal to a first communication office

system, the first communication system and the second communication system both supporting a

half duplex operating mode;

45.   detecting the predetermined signal at the first communication system, the first

communication system responding to the second communication system by transmitting a

selected signal, indicating a half duplex mode, to the second communication system;

46.   halting, for a predetermined time period, the transmission of the predetermined signal

when the selected signal is detected by the second communication system, a second

predetermined signal, indicating a half duplex operating mode, being transmitted by the first

communication system to the second communication system (up to here discussed with Maxwell

in respect to other claims); and

47.   acknowledging the half-duplex mode by the second communication system, so that a

high speed half-duplex mode communication session is established (Maxwell fig. 11: if there is

enough data to go high speed half duplex, then set up a high speed half duplex line).

48.   Claims 38 and 39 are discussed with Maxwell in respect to other claims.

49.   As per claim 40, Maxwell teaches a method for performing a startup session of a high

speed communication between a first communication system and a second communication

system, comprising:

50.   having the second communication system transmit a predetermined signal to the first

communication system, the first communication system supporting only a half duplex (not in

Maxwell; instead Maxwell has full duplex (FDX). It would have been obvious to one skilled in

the art at the time of the invention to modify Maxwell to teach only a half duplex instead of full

duplex since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a

known material (in this case, only a half duplex) on the basis of its suitability for the intended

use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Also, the selection of

known material (in this case, only a half duplex) based on its suitability for the intended use for

prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (In re Leshin,

125 USPQ 416). Also, lacking any criticality, changing the form (in this case, only a half

duplex) or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior

art (In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47). Also, full duplex and half duplex are both subcategories in the

duplex category) operating mode while the second communication system supports only a full

duplex operating mode (Maxwell fig. 11: FDX, establish link->not agreeing on parameters);

51.   detecting the predetermined signal at the first communication system, the first

communication system responding to the second communication system by transmitting a

selected signal (Maxwell fig. 11: exchange link parameters with remote) indicating a half duplex

operating mode; and

52.   detecting, by the first communication office system, that the second communication

system continues to transmit the predetermined signal after the selected signal is transmitted, the

first communication system concluding that a high speed half duplex operating mode can not be

established between the first communication system and the second communication system

(Maxwell fig. 11: agree on parameters->no->disconnect) (arguments interchanging the duplexes

apply).

53.   As per claim 41, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 40, the first communication

system comprising a remote system, the second communication system comprising a central

office system (Maxwell figs. 11 and 12: communication and linking with the remote).

54.   As per claim 42, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 40, wherein the first

communication system and the second communication system each support a high speed xDSL

communication session (Maxwell does not have xDSL but it does have a modem. It would have

been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Maxwell to teach

xDSL since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known

material (in this case xDSL) on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of

obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Also, xDSL is a type of modem).

55.   As per claim 43, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 40, further comprising

establishing a low-speed communication session if the high speed half duplex operating mode

can not be established (Maxwell fig. 12: if there is not enough data to go high speed then it will

transmit data at low speed).

56.   As per claim 44, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 43, wherein the low-speed

communication session comprises a communication session occupying an approximate 4 KHz

bandwidth (Maxwell does not teach 4kHz. Maxwell teaches 2.225kHz with paragraph 63 "The

answer modem goes off-hook and transmits an answer tone of 2225 Hz." It would have been

obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Maxwell to teach 4kHz

instead of 2.225kHz since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result

effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ

215 (CCPA 1980). Also, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are

disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill

in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233.).

57.   As per claim 45, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 40, further comprising having the

first communication system transmit a termination signal (Maxwell fig. 11: disconnect) to

complete the startup session when the high speed half duplex (Maxwell does not teach this.

Instead Maxwell teaches low speed full duplex. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the

art at the time of the invention to modify Maxwell to teach of high speed half duplex instead of

low speed full duplex since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to

select a known material (in this case high speed half duplex) on the basis of its suitability for the

intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Also, the

selection of known material (in this case high speed half duplex) based on its suitability for the

intended use for prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art

(In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416). Also, lacking any criticality, changing the form (in this case high

speed half duplex) or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable

over that prior art (In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47). Also, high speed half duplex and low speed full

duplex are both subcategories of duplex speed) operating mode can not be established (Maxwell

fig. 11: agree on parameters, no).

58.   As per claim 46, Maxwell teaches a method for performing a startup session of a high

speed communication, comprising:

59.   having a central system transmit a predetermined signal to a first communication system,

the first communication system supporting only a full duplex operating mode while the second

communication system supports only a half duplex operating mode (not in Maxwell; instead

Maxwell has full duplex (FDX). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time

of the invention to modify Maxwell to teach only a half duplex instead of full duplex since it has

been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material (in this

case, half duplex or only a half duplex) on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a

matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Also, the selection of known

material (in this case, half duplex or only a half duplex) based on its suitability for the intended

use for prior art parts does not make the claimed invention patentable over that prior art (In re

Leshin, 125 USPQ 416). Also, lacking any criticality, changing the form (in this case, half

duplex or only a half duplex) or shape of prior art parts does not make the claimed invention

patentable over that prior art (In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47). Also, full duplex and half duplex are

both subcategories in the duplex category; fig. 11: FDX, establish link->not agreeing on

parameters);

60.   detecting the predetermined signal at the first communication system, the first

communication system responding to the second communication system by transmitting a

selected signal, indicating a full duplex mode, to the second communication system (Maxwell

fig. 11: exchange link parameters with remote);

61.   halting the transmission of the predetermined signal when the second communication

system detects the selected signal transmitted by the first communication system (Maxwell fig.

11: disconnect if not agreeing on parameters); and

62.   determining, by the first communication system, that the second communication system

stopped transmitting the predetermined signal after the selected predetermined signal was

transmitted (Maxwell fig. 11: ask remote to go to low speed full duplex->...->do not get acks

back), the first communication system concluding that a high speed full duplex operating mode

can not be established between the first communication system and the second communication

system (Maxwell fig. 11: ask remote to go to low speed full duplex->...->do not get acks back-

>there is a time out->init recovery establish low speed link->...->transmit data at hispeed half

duplex) (arguments interchanging the duplexes apply).

63.   Claims 47, 48, 50 are discussed above in respect to other claims.

64.   As per claim 49, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 46, further comprising

establishing a low-speed communication session if the high speed full duplex operating mode

can not be established (Maxwell fig. 11: if there is not enough data to go to high speed half

duplex then the data will be transmitted at low speed full duplex; above 35 U.S.C. 103 arguments

interchanging the duplexes apply).

65.   As per claim 51, Maxwell teaches the method of claim 46, further comprising having the

first communication system transmit a termination signal to complete the startup session when

the high speed full duplex operating mode can not be established (Maxwell fig. 11: disconnect

when cannot agree on parameters).

66.   Allowable Subject Matter

67.   Claim 17 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under

35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action. The following is a statement of

reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The art of record does not suggest the

respective claim combinations together and-nor would the respective claim combinations be

obvious with the underlined portions:

68.   As per claim 17, Fischer teaches a method for performing a startup session to establish a

high speed communication session, comprising:

69.   having a first communication system transmit a predetermined signal to a second

communication system, the first communication system and the second communication system

both supporting a half duplex operating mode;

70.   detecting the predetermined signal at the second communication system, the second

communication system responding to the first communication system by transmitting a selected

signal; (discussed above up to here)

71.   halting, for a predetermined time period (Fischer fig. 8: shows data transmission being

halted for a period of time), the transmission of the predetermined signal by the first

communication [remote] system when the selected signal is detected by the first communication

system (Fischer fig. 8: clear to send high), *a second predetermined signal, indicating a half*

duplex operating mode, being transmitted by the first communication system upon an

expiration of the predetermined time period (not in Fischer), the second communication system

stopping the transmission of the selected signal upon detection of the second predetermined

signal (Fischer fig. 8: clear to send low); and

72.   acknowledging the half-duplex mode by the second communication system by the

turning OFF of the selected signal, so that a high speed half-duplex mode communication session

is established (Fischer shows signal acknowledge in fig. 8; Fischer also establishing

communication).

73.   As per claim 17, Maxwell teaches a method for performing a startup session to establish a

high speed communication session, comprising:

74.   having a first communication system transmit a predetermined signal to a second

communication system (Maxwell figs. 11, 12: various blocks prior to "set up hispeed link half

duplex"), the first communication system and the second communication system both supporting

a half duplex operating mode (Maxwell figs. 11, 12: "set up hispeed link half duplex");

75.   detecting the predetermined signal at the second communication system, the second

communication system responding to the first communication system by transmitting a selected

signal (Maxwell fig. 11: exchange link parameters with remote and agree on parameters);

76.   halting, for a predetermined time period (Maxwell fig. 11: get acks->timeout->init

recovery), the transmission of the predetermined signal by the first communication [remote]

system when the selected signal is detected by the first communication system, a second

predetermined signal, indicating a half duplex operating mode, being transmitted by the first

communication system upon an expiration of the predetermined time period (Maxwell fig. 11:

time out), ***the second communication system stopping the transmission of the selected signal***

upon detection of the second predetermined signal (not in Maxwell); and

77.   acknowledging the half-duplex mode by the second communication system by the

turning OFF of the selected signal, so that a high speed half-duplex mode communication session

is established (Maxwell fig. 11: high speed half duplex).

78.   Claims 18-24, 52 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35

U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations

of the base claim and any intervening claims. The following is a statement of reasons for the

indication of allowable subject matter: they are dependent on claim 17

79.   Conclusion

80.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure: Singh USPN 6366567, Bellenger USPN 6263016

81.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Pankaj Kumar whose telephone number is (703) 305-0194. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday after 8AM to after 6:30PM.

82.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Chi H. Pham can be reached on (703) 305-4378. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular

communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

83.   Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.
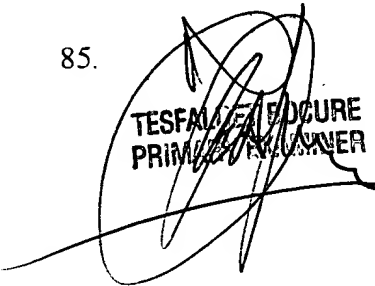
84.   85.

86.   PK
87.   March 20, 2003